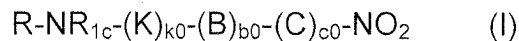


I. AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claim 1. (Currently Amended) Nitrooxyderivatives or salts thereof of formula (I)



wherein

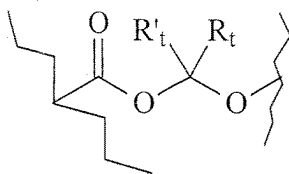
c0 is 1;

b0 is 0;

k0 is 0;

R_{1c} is H;

K is (CO) or the bivalent radical (1C1-C) having the following formula:



(1-C)

wherein the carbonyl group is bound to T₁; R_t and R'_t, same or different, are H, C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, -COOR_y, in which R_y = H, C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, phenyl, benzyl;

B = - T_B-X₂-T_{BI}- wherein

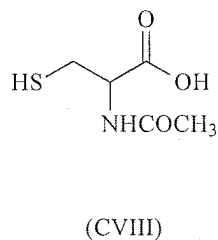
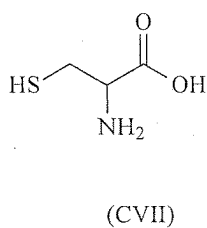
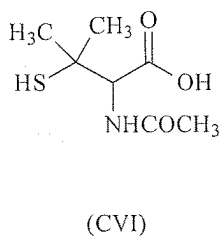
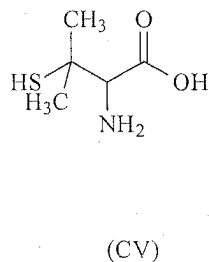
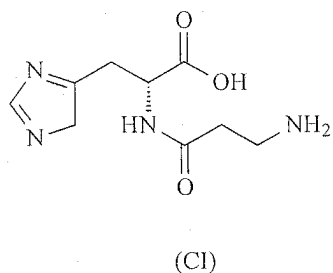
T_B = (CO) or X, in which X = O, S, NH;

T_{BI} = (CO) or (X), wherein X is as defined above;

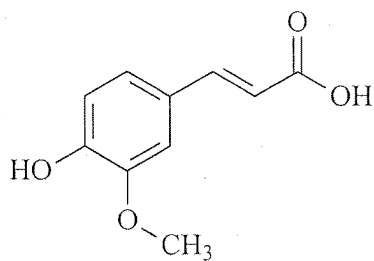
when c0 = 0, then T_{BI} = -O-;

X_2 is a bivalent bridging group, such as the corresponding precursor of B, having the formula $Z-T_B-X_2-T_{BI}-Z'$ in which Z and Z' are independently H or OH, is selected from the following compounds:

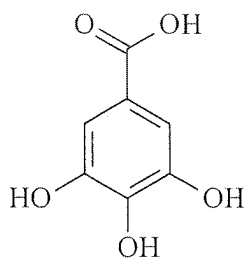
- Aminoacids: L-carnosine (CI), penicillamine (CV), N-acetylpenicillamine (CVI), cysteine (CVII), N-acetylcysteine (CVIII):



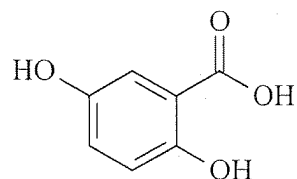
- Hydroxyacids: gallic acid (DI), ferulic acid (DII), gentisic acid (DIII), caffeic acid (DV), hydro caffeic acid (DVI), p-coumaric acid (DVII), vanillic acid (DVIII), syringic acid (DXI):



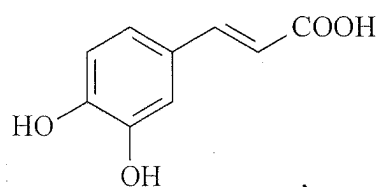
(DII)



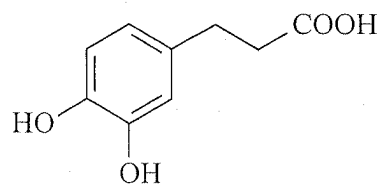
(DI)



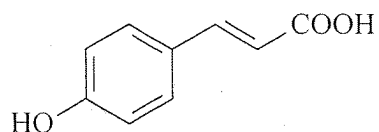
(DII)



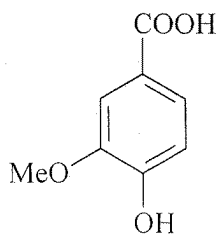
(DV)



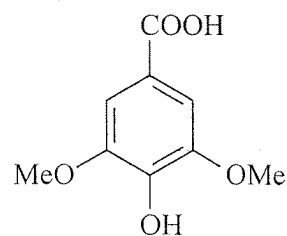
(DVI)



(DVII)

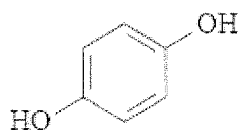


(DVIII)

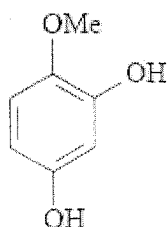


(DXI)

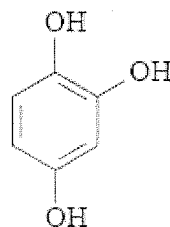
- aromatic Aromatic polyalcohols: hydroquinone (EVIII), methoxyhydroquinone (EXI), hydroxyhydroquinone (EXII), coniferyl alcohol (EXXXII), 4-hydroxyphenetyl alcohol (EXXXIII), p-coumaric alcohol (EXXXIV):



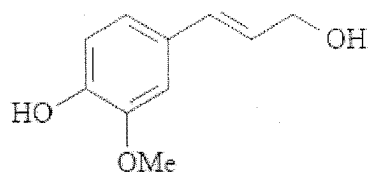
(EVIII)



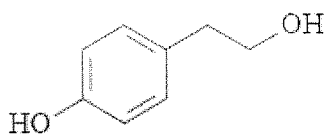
(EXI)



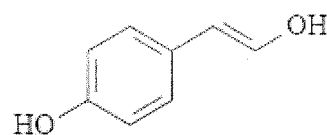
(EXII)



(EXXXII)



(EXXXIII)



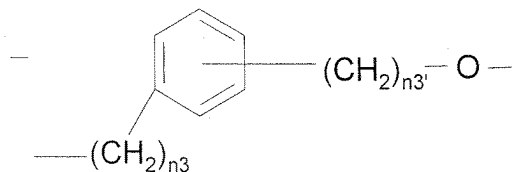
(EXXXIV)

C = bivalent radical of formula $-T_c-Y$

wherein

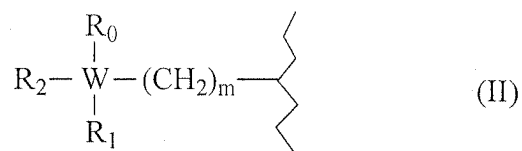
$T_c = (CO)$; and

Y is an alkyleneoxy group $-R'O-$ in which R' is straight or branched C_1-C_{20} alkyl, a cycloalkylene with from 5 to 7 carbon atoms, or



wherein n_3 is an integer from 0 to 5 and $n_{3'}$ is an integer from 1 to 3;

R is a radical of an analgesic drug of formula (II):



wherein:

W is a carbon atom;

m is 1;

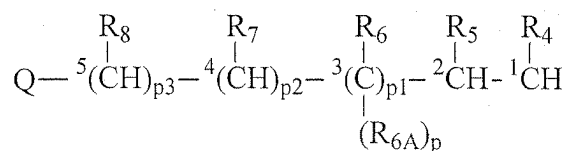
$R_0 = -(CH_2)_n-COOR_y$, wherein $R_y = H, C_1-C_{10}$ -alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl;

n is an integer of from 0 to 2;

$R_1 = H$;

R_2 is selected from the following groups:

- phenyl, optionally substituted with a halogen atom or with a group selected from -
OCH₃, -CF₃, nitro;
- mono or dihydroxy-substituted benzyl;
- amidino group: H₂N(C=NH)-;
- a radical of formula (IIA), wherein optionally an ethylenic unsaturation may be
present between the carbon atoms in position 1 and 2, or 3 and 4 or 4 and 5:



(IIA)

wherein:

p, p₁, p₂ are integers, same or different, and are 0 or 1;

p₃ in an integer of from 0 to 10;

R₄ is hydrogen, straight or branched C₁-C₆-alkyl, free valence;

R₅ is:

- hydrogen,
- straight or branched C₁-C₆-alkyl,
- C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, or
- OR_A, wherein R_A is:
 - straight or branched C₁-C₆-alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, or
 - phenyl optionally substituted with a halogen atom or with one of the following groups: -OCH₃, -CF₃, nitro;

R₆, R_{6A}, R₇, R₈, the same or different, are H, methyl or free valence, with the proviso that when an ethylenic unsaturation is present between C₁ and C₂ in radical of formula (IIA), R₄ and R₅ are free valences able to form the double bond between C₁ and C₂; if the unsaturation is between C₃ and C₄, R₆ and R₇ are free valence able to form the double bond between C₃ and C₄; if the unsaturation is between C₄ and C₅, R₇ and R₈ are free valence able to form the double bond between C₄ and C₅;

Q is H, OH, OR_B, R_B being benzyl, straight or branched C₁-C₆-alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, preferably F, phenyl optionally substituted with a halogen atom or with one of the following groups: -OCH₃, -CF₃, nitro; or

Q is:

~~—straight or branched C₄-C₆-alkyl,~~

- C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl,
- guanidino (H₂NC(=NH)NH-), or
- thioguanidino (H₂NC(=S)NH-),

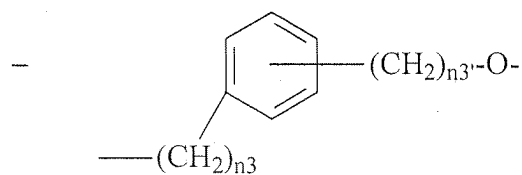
in formula (II) R₂ with R₁ and with W = C form together a C₄-C₁₀ saturated or unsaturated ring.

Claim 2. (Canceled)

Claim 3. (Previously Presented) Compounds according to claim 1, wherein in formula (I):

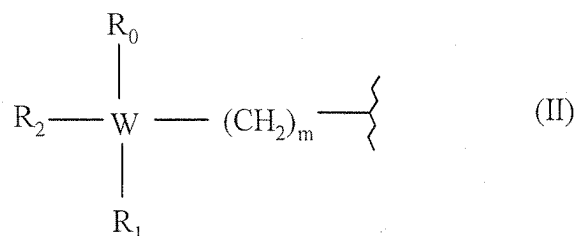
Y is:

an alkyleneoxy group -R'O- in which R' is straight or branched C₂-C₆ alkyl; or



wherein n₃ is an integer from 0 to 3 and n₃' is an integer from 1 to 3;

R is the radical of an analgesic drug of formula (II):



wherein:

W is a carbon atom;

m is 1;

$R_0 = -(CH_2)_n-COOH$, wherein n is an integer of from 0 to 2;

$R_1 = H$;

R_2 is selected from the following groups:

- 3,4-dihydroxybenzyl; or
- a radical of formula (IIA) as defined in claim 1, wherein:

p and p_1 are 0 or 1;

p_2 and p_3 are 0;

R_4 and R_5 are hydrogen, straight or branched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl or free valence;

R_6 and R_{6A} are H;

with the proviso that when an ethylenic unsaturation is present between C_1 and C_2 in radical of formula (IIA), R_4 and R_5 are free valences able to form the double bond between C_1 and C_2 ;

Q is H, CH_3 or

- guanidino ($H_2NC(=NH)NH-$), or
- thioguanidino ($H_2NC(=S)NH-$);

in formula (II) R_2 with R_1 and with W form together a C_6 saturated ring.

Claim 4. (Previously Presented) Compounds according to claim 1, wherein when in formula (II) $W = C$, $m = 1$ and $R_0 = -(CH_2)_n-COOR_y$, wherein $n = 1$ and $R_y = H$; R_2 and R_1 with W as defined above form the cyclohexane ring; the drug precursor of R having the formula $R-NH_2$ is known as gabapentin;

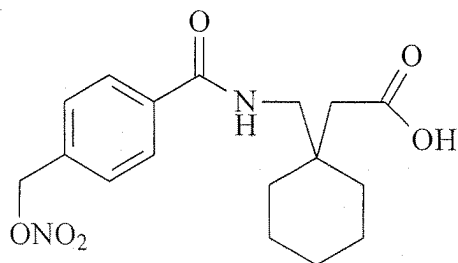
when in formula (II) $W = C$, $m = 1$ and R_0 is defined as for gabapentin with $n = 1$; $R_1 = H$; R_2 is the radical of formula (IIA) in which $p = p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 0$, $R_4 = H$, $R_5 = Q = CH_3$; the drug precursor of R having the formula $R-NH_2$ is known as pregabalin;

when in formula (II) $W = C$ and has (S) configuration, $m = 1$ and R_0 is defined as for gabapentin with $n = 1$; $R_1 = H$; R_2 is the radical of formula (IIA) in which $p = p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 0$, $R_4 = H$, $R_5 = Q = CH_3$; the drug precursor of R having the formula $R-NH_2$ is known as (S)3-isobutylGABA.

Claim 5. (Canceled)

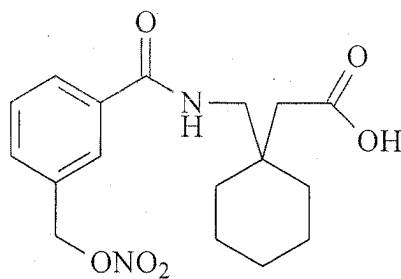
Claim 6. (Previously Presented) Compounds according to claim 1 selected from:

1-[4-(nitrooxymethyl)benzoylaminomethyl]-cyclohexaneacetic acid (XVA),



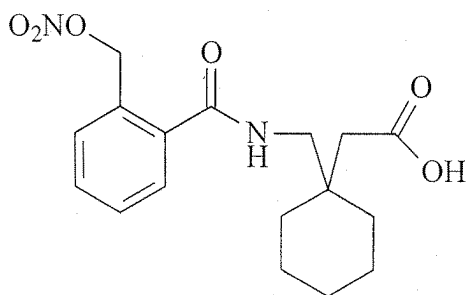
(XVA)

1-[3-(nitrooxymethyl)benzoylamino]methylcyclohexaneacetic acid (XVIA),



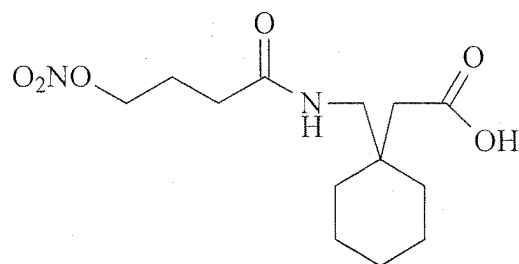
(XVIA)

1-[2-(nitrooxymethyl)benzoylamino]methylcyclohexaneacetic acid (XVIIA),



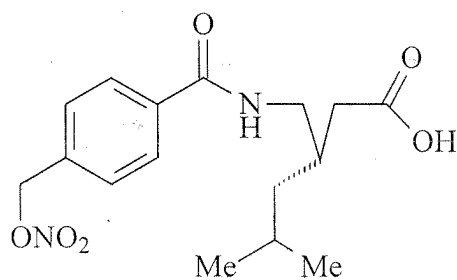
(XVIIA)

1-(4-nitrooxybutanoylaminomethyl)-cyclohexaneacetic acid (XVIII A),



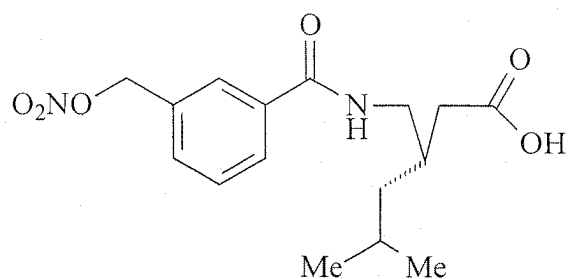
(XVIII A)

3-(S)-[4- (nitrooxymethyl)benzoylaminomethyl]-5-methyl-hexanoic acid (XXVA),



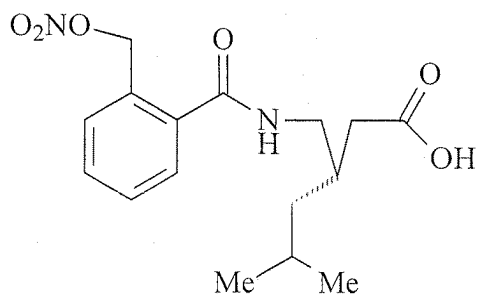
(XXVA)

3-(S)-[3-(nitrooxymethyl)benzoylaminomethyl]-5-methyl-hexanoic acid (XXVIA),



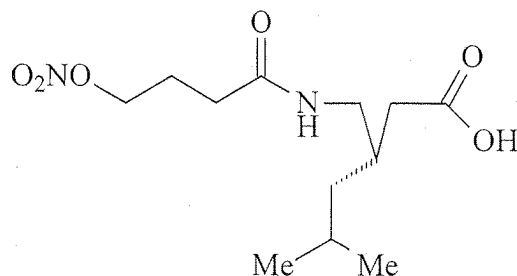
(XXVIA)

3(S)-[2-(nitrooxymethyl)benzoylamino]-5-methyl-hexanoic acid (XXVIA),



(XXVIA)

3(S)-[4-(nitrooxybutanoyl)amino]-5-methyl-hexanoic acid (XXVIII),



(XXVIII)

Claim 7. (Currently Amended) ~~Compounds~~ A composition comprising: a compound according to claim 1, in combination with; and a NO-donor compounds compound comprising a radical molecule and at least a group that is an -ONO₂ group or an -ONO group.

Claim 8. (Currently Amended) ~~Compounds~~ The composition according to claim 7, wherein the ~~NO donors contain in the~~ radical molecule comprises a radical ~~radicals of the following drugs~~ a drug selected from the group consisting of: aspirin, salicylic acid, ibuprofen, paracetamol, naproxen, diclofenac and flurbiprofen.

Claim 9. (Previously Presented) Pharmaceutical compositions comprising compounds according to claim 1 as active ingredients.

Claim 10. (Canceled)

Claim 11. (Previously Presented) A method of treatment of chronic pain comprising administering an effective amount of the compounds according to claim 1.

Claim 12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the chronic pain is neurophatic pain.